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# AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

December 14, 1929

Vol. VII, No. 25.

## COOPERATIVE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE BUSINESS

The 215,000 fruit and vegetable growers making up the membership of the 1,270 cooperatives in the United States marketing fruits and vegetables, sent more than 200,000 cars of produce to the consuming centers during the 1928-29 marketing season.

Nearly 48 per cent of the cooperative shipments were oranges, lemons and grapefruit. About 15 per cent of the total shipments were white potatoes; about 6 per cent, apples; and nearly 6 per cent, grapes.

More cars were shipped from California than from any other one of the 48 states, approximately 45 per cent of all cooperative fruit and vegetable shipments being from that state. Florida cooperators furnished about 12 per cent of the total carlot shipments for the 1928-29 season, Washington cooperators furnished about 5 per cent, and Oregon cooperators about 4 per cent.

LEGAL, ECONOMIC, AND ORGANIZATION INFORMATION  
COLLECTED BY THE  
DIVISION OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING  
FEDERAL FARM BOARD  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Fruits and vegetables:	
Cooperative fruit and vegetable business.....	479
Fruit and vegetable cooperative shipments.....	481
Louisiana exchange sells early potatoes.....	482
Financing prune and apricot growers (Calif.).....	482
Grain:	
National grain marketing agency established.....	483
Canadian grain sales agency completes fifth year.....	484
New cooperative sales agency for grain (N. Dak.).....	485
Markets grain, livestock, poultry and cream (S. Dak.).....	485
Manager of Manitoba Wheat Pool reports.....	486
Poultry products:	
Manitoba poultry pool shipping from many points.....	487
Cooperative turkey marketing by creameries (Minn.).....	487
Wool:	
Cooperative wool marketing in Nebraska.....	488
National wool sales agency created.....	488
Canadian growers plan to sell wool under contract.....	489
Cotton:	
Texas growers may transfer cotton to seasonal pool.....	489
Research:	
Economy of feeds made subject of study (Mass.).....	490
Education:	
Five one-day schools held in Arkansas.....	490
Publications:	
Achievements of Canadian grain growers.....	491
Revised bulletin on Legal Phases of Cooperation.....	491
Miscellaneous:	
Peanut growers organize new subsidiary (Va.).....	492
Illinois farmers form marketing association.....	492
Reported by the associations.....	493
Selected list of publications and articles.....	494

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## FIG FRUIT AND VEGETABLE COOPERATIVE SHIPMENTS

Approximately 140 farmer-operated associations forwarded 194,832 cars of fruits and vegetables to market by rail during the 1928-29 marketing season. These associations were scattered over the entire United States and had a total membership of about 100,000.

Nine associations marketing citrus fruit shipped 93,355 carloads, or 48 per cent of all the shipments made by the 140 associations. Seventy per cent of the cooperative citrus shipments were made by a single association, the California Fruit Growers Exchange, Los Angeles.

Apple marketing was second in importance in the cooperative shipping of fruits. A total of 12,441 carloads of apples were sent to market by 34 associations. Sixty-eight per cent of the apple shipments reported were made by 5 boxed-apple associations in California, Oregon and Washington. The best showing by any single cooperative marketing association was made by the Apple Growers' Association, Hood River, Oregon, which marketed 2,800 carloads. Of the 34 apple marketing associations, 18 marketed fewer than 100 cars each, 11, from 100 to 500 cars, and 4 associations, more than 1,000 cars each. Apple shipments formed 6 per cent of the total cooperative car lot movement.

Strawberries were also shipped in large quantities by cooperatives during 1928-29. Thirty-four associations report the sending of 2,923 cars to market. These associations were located in 17 states. Two associations in Virginia shipped a total of 674 cars, and 6 associations in Arkansas shipped 593 cars.

Grape shipments represented nearly 6 per cent of total cooperative shipments. Twenty cooperatives sent 11,345 cars to market. A single association, the California Fruit Exchange, Sacramento, forwarded 59 per cent of all grapes marketed through cooperative channels.

More cars of white potatoes were handled cooperatively than of any other vegetable. Thirty-one associations in 18 states shipped 29,568 cars. Nearly one-half of the total shipments were from Virginia, three associations reporting from that state. One association in Colorado sent 3,320 cars to market; one association in Michigan, 2,908 cars; two associations in Florida marketed 2,388 cars; and one association in Maryland, 2,323 cars.

Nine associations handling sweet potatoes marketed 4,215 cars during the 1928-29 season. The total number of cars of vegetables shipped by cooperatives during the season was 54,494.

LOUISIANA EXCHANGE SELLS EARLY POTATOES

Selling early spring potatoes is a major line of work of the Louisiana Farm Bureau Selling Exchange, Baton Rouge. A recent report shows the number of cars shipped for members since the Exchange began operations in 1923. The figures are as follows:

	<u>Cars Shipped</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1923 .....	161 .....	67,100
1924 .....	222 .....	92,500
1925 .....	107 .....	44,600
1926* .....	250 .....	104,200
1927* .....	250 .....	104,200
1928 .....	340 .....	141,700
1929 .....	256 .....	106,700

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\* Estimated

Practically all potatoes shipped are of the Bliss Triumph variety. They are shipped in 100-pound bags, averaging 250 bags to a car.

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FINANCING PRUNE AND APRICOT GROWERS

Since its reorganization, as of June 30, 1929, the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association, San Jose, Calif., has made the following payments to its members: It has returned some \$50,000 in membership fees to those members who did not sign up with the reorganized association; it has retired the last of the Class A fund of the old association, amounting to approximately \$140,000; it has paid interest amounting to \$159,000 on the Class B fund; also it has made the fourth payment on the 1928 crop, amounting to \$364,000, and the fifth and final payment of approximately \$600,000.

In order that the members who signed the new marketing agreement should assume ownership of the assets and in turn pay off the obligations to those who were members during the period from 1922 to 1928, the management of the association has established a Class C fund amounting to \$1,544,139. This fund represents assets of the California Prune and Apricot Growers and the Growers' Packing and Warehousing Association, Inc., including cash, supplies, equipment, etc. Class C certificates will be issued to all members having common stock and Class B credits on the books of the association, in proportion to such equities. These certificates, bearing 6 per cent interest, will be retired over a period of seven years.



REGIONAL GRAIN MARKETING AGENCY ESTABLISHED

The Northwest Grain Cooperative, Minneapolis, has been formed as a regional marketing agency to serve the grain producers of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Articles of incorporation were adopted at a meeting at Fargo, N. Dak., November 26, by representatives of eight groups of grain producers. The plan of organization was approved by the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C., November 30.

The groups represented at the Fargo meeting included the state elevator associations of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, with 800 local elevators; also the Minnesota Wheat Growers' Cooperative Marketing Association; the South Dakota Wheat Growers' Association; the Farmers' Grain Company, Devils Lake, N. Dak.; and the Farmers' Union Grain Company, Aberdeen, S. Dak. These groups handle a large per cent of the grain marketed annually by farmer-owned associations in the four states.

This new marketing agency is being built upon the local farmer-owned and farmer-controlled associations for handling grain. It has been designed to serve these local organizations and to be the agency for connecting them with the recently formed Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

The Northwest Grain Cooperative has been organized as a Delaware corporation with share capital to the amount of \$2,000,000 which is to be subscribed for by the local associations on the basis of one share with a par value of \$20 for each 1,000 bushels of grain handled. Each share of stock will entitle the holder to one vote. The Northwest Grain Cooperative will subscribe for capital in the Farmers' National Grain Corporation in proportion to the amount of grain handled.

The set-up for this regional marketing agency provides for marketing contracts running from the producers of grain to the local associations, from the local associations to the Northwest Grain Cooperative, and from that organization to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. These contracts give the grain producer three options: (1) sale at the price prevailing at time of delivery, (2) deferred sale with storage privileges, and (3) placing of grain in a seasonal pool.

Present plans provide that this regional marketing agency will replace the existing Minnesota and South Dakota wheat pools, the state farmers' elevator associations in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, also the recently formed Cooperative Farmers Northwest Grain Corporation. The new agency proposes to undertake the service and educational work formerly carried on by the state associations as well as the marketing activities of the wheat pools.

### CANADIAN GRAIN SALES AGENCY COMPLETES FIFTH LEAR

More than 290,000,000 bushels of grain was received by the Canadian Cooperative Wheat Producers, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., the central sales agency for the provincial pools, during the 1928-29 marketing season. This total included 254,445,089 bushels of wheat, 19,849,681 bushels of barley, 11,475,085 of oats, 3,014,281 of rye, and 1,486,642 of flax. The figures include 1,342,504 bushels of wheat, 97,517 bushels of barley, and 34,115 bushels of oats handled for the Ontario Grain Pool, Toronto.

Deliveries of wheat by the members of the Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba pools were as follows: Saskatchewan, 158,424,177 bushels; Alberta, 67,444,356 bushels; Manitoba, 18,379,667 bushels. In addition to deliveries, the association bought 8,854,385 bushels of wheat to fill orders.

Fifty-one per cent of the wheat marketed in the western inspection district was handled through the cooperative wheat pools.

The total quantity of grain received was 45,400,308 bushels less than in the preceding year. This reduction in volume was largely the result of unfavorable weather conditions in the latter part of the season.

Gross proceeds for the 1928-29 season amounted to \$288,097,711, which was about \$35,000,000 less than for the preceding year.

Export shipments of wheat were made by the central sales agency to 90 ports in 19 countries. A total of 108,140,608 bushels went to foreign countries. The carry over of unsold wheat at the close of the business year amounted to 48,358,585.

The association also handled 35,825,689 bushels of coarse grains: barley, oats, rye, and flax. More than one-half of this total was delivered by members of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Wheat Producers, Ltd.

The activities of the central sales agency since its establishment in 1924 are indicated by the following figures compiled from reports:

Marketing season	Wheat (Bushels)	Coarse grains (Bushels)	Total grain (Bushels)
1924-25	81,399,882	-----	81,399,882
1925-26	190,000,000	-----	190,000,000
1926-27	209,501,478	22,352,361	231,853,839
1927-28	*217,255,402	*18,415,684	*235,671,086
1928-29	*254,445,089	*35,825,689	*290,270,778

\*Including grain handled for Ontario Grain Pool.

The Canadian Cooperative Wheat Producers, Ltd., has developed its own crop-reporting service and in this connection maintains an office in Buenos Aires in order to have definite information regarding the crops in that country and the movement of Argentine grain to European markets.



NEW COOPERATIVE SALES AGENCY FOR GRAIN

A new cooperative sales agency for the marketing of grain came into existence at Aberdeen, S. Dak., on November 26, 1929, when by-laws were adopted and a board of directors elected for the Equity Union Sales Company, for which a South Dakota charter had been issued in October. This new marketing agency will sell grain for the Equity Union exchanges in the spring wheat area. It will affiliate with the recently formed Northwest Grain Cooperative, Minneapolis, and through that organization will make contact with the Farmers National Grain Corporation, Chicago. The Equity Union Company will maintain an office in Minneapolis.

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MARKETS GRAIN, LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND CREAM

Many different farm products are marketed by the Union Marketing Association, Philip., N. Dak., and many different items of farm supplies are purchased for the patrons of the organization. Among the products marketed during the year ending with June of 1929 were the following: wheat, 82,493 bushels; durum, 8,320 bushels; flax, 13,210 bushels; barley, 12,089 bushels; oats, 12,048 bushels; corn, 52,840 bushels; and smaller quantities of rye and speltz. Cream, poultry and hides were also marketed in limited quantities. Livestock was shipped to the terminal markets. Shipments of poultry in some years have amounted to as much as 80,000 pounds, and livestock shipments for the last business year increased sales by \$51,738.

Among the products purchased for farmer-patrons were coal, flour, feed, gasoline, oil and grease, machinery, posts and fencing, roofing, sacks, salt, seeds, binder twine, and wood. About 1,800 tons of coal was handled during the last year.

Total sales for the year, including articles marketed for farmers and those sold to farmers, amounted to \$373,498. Gross earnings on this business were \$22,525, and net earnings for the 1928-29 year were \$4,230.

The business of the association is handled through two departments, one for the grain business and one for the produce business. The cleaning of grain adds to the yearly income, as does also rent for space in the seed house.

This enterprise was started about 1918 as the Farmers' Cooperative Company of Philip, but was reorganized in 1927 as the Union Marketing Association.

MANAGER OF MANITOBA WHEAT POOL REPORTS

With a record crop of wheat in 1928, a large quantity of which was injured by unfavorable weather, the Manitoba Cooperative Wheat Producers, Ltd., Winnipeg, had to contend with some exceptional marketing conditions. At times it became advisable to urge members to hold back their deliveries in order that the grain might be handled in an orderly manner. Deliveries for the 1928-29 season totaled 34,131,321 bushels, as follows: wheat, 18,338,114 bushels; oats, 2,215,549 bushels; barley, 12,876,122 bushels; rye, 529,819 bushels; flax, 172,347 bushels.

Of this quantity the pool elevators handled 22,484,573 bushels; loading associations handled 2,341,089 bushels; 3,109,172 bushels went over the platforms; and 6,196,487 bushels went through line company elevators.

Deductions for administration and operation, inclusive of carrying charges on pool grain, amounted to 1.73 cents per bushel handled. Excluding the carrying charges the overhead cost was 0.769 cents per bushel. Approximately 80 per cent of the handling charges was returned to members through the pool elevator associations.

The membership of the Manitoba Wheat Pool on July 31, 1929, stood at 20,872, an increase of 2,244 during the year. This membership represented 35,940 contracts in the wheat and coarse grains pools. Figures for each of the years of operation have been as follows: 1924, 7,600 members; 1925, 13,000; 1926, 17,600; 1927, 18,758; 1928, 18,628; 1929, 20,872. These members are grouped in 94 municipal locals, each of which held its annual meeting in July, as well as other meetings throughout the year.

Twelve new elevator associations were organized and began operating during the year. They have a combined membership of 586. Two of these associations bought elevators and ten built new elevators. There are now 153 elevator associations operating 155 elevators, with a membership of 10,864, representing 1,484,492 acres signed up. Six new loading associations were also formed, making 39 now in operation, with a membership of 396.

With the expansion of the pool elevator system, the districts were reorganized, making eight instead of six, and two additional district superintendents were required, also a general superintendent.

During the year the Manitoba Pool terminals handled 25,606,399 bushels of grain, as follows:

Pool Terminal, No. 1, Port Arthur.....	14,017,476 bu.
" " No. 2, " " .....	9,516,490 "
" " No. 3, St. Boniface.....	2,072,433 "

The organization is now officially the Manitoba Wheat Pool, Ltd., having changed the name during the year. It is preparing to distribute to its members the accumulated interest on elevator and commercial reserve deductions for the crop years 1924-1929, amounting to \$264,235.

MANITOBA POULTRY POOL SHIPPING FROM MANY POINTS

In order to conform to the Canadian regulations regarding dressed poultry, the Manitoba Cooperative Poultry Marketing Association, Ltd., Winnipeg, is packing its entire output under inspection. The association furnishes the grader who is in charge of all activities on shipping day, and the Dominion Government provides an inspector who makes his inspection and superintends the packing to be sure it is done according to regulations. The association provides a supervisor who sees that the boxes are accurately weighed and stenciled, and also makes out the box weight record and sees that the car is properly loaded and billed out.

The list of car-loading dates covers the period from November 27 to December 12 on twelve circuits. The association is prepared to accept shipments of dressed poultry from all districts where cars will not be loaded. All poultry received at the Winnipeg branch up to December 12 will share in the carload pool prices. An advance of 20 cents per pound is paid on turkeys and 15 cents on chickens, ducks and geese. The final payment will be made early in January.

Killing and dressing demonstrations have been given at 78 points, in order that producers may learn to prepare their poultry for market "in the Pool way."

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COOPERATIVE TURKEY MARKETING BY CREAMERIES

Approximately seventy carloads of turkeys, ducks and geese were handled for the 1929 Thanksgiving trade by the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis. The birds were received at association plants at Minneapolis, Thief River Falls, Hawley and Duluth. Birds were received both alive and dressed and were prepared for shipment to the eastern markets. The birds, after being dressed, were graded as to quality and neatly packed in boxes, six birds to a box. Those grading No. 1 had celluloid buttons bearing the trademark of the Land O'Lakes association fastened to a wing. A large part of the shipments were inspected and graded by representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Turkeys, ducks and geese are now being received by the association for marketing during the Christmas holiday season. The ducks and geese are being paid for on arrival, but the turkeys are being included in two pools, one for the No. 1 birds and another for the No. 2 birds.

Early in November the facilities of the association for handling poultry and eggs were increased by the opening of a new three-story branch plant at Thief River Falls. This plant will be used almost entirely for receiving, feeding, dressing, grading, packing, and shipping poultry, and for receiving, grading, packing, and shipping eggs. About five thousand people participated in dedicatory exercises on November 9.



COOPERATIVE WOOL MARKETING IN NEBRASKA

Wool has been pooled each year since 1926 by the Northwestern Nebraska Sheep Growers' Association, Crawford, Nebr. The association was organized by fifteen wool producers in 1925, too late in the year, however, to handle the 1925 clip. It is an unincorporated association without capital stock.

The number of consignors to the pools, and the quantity and value of the wool marketed in the four years, are shown below:

Year	Number of consignors	Wool handled (Pounds)	Sales value
1926	36	120,000	\$38,400
1927	44	100,000	31,500
1928	54	102,000	34,000
1929	60	122,000	36,000

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NATIONAL WOOL SALES AGENCY CREATED

Articles of association and by-laws for the National Wool Marketing Corporation were adopted at a meeting of wool and mohair growers at San Angelo, Texas, November 19, 1929. The new organization will be incorporated in Delaware with authorized capital of \$1,000,000, shares having a par value of \$100 each.

Directors, an executive committee, and officers, were elected at the Texas meeting. Shareholders in the new organization will be regional, state, or local associations of wool growers, these associations subscribing for one share of stock for each \$100,000 pounds of wool handled.

This new marketing agency will cooperate with the newly created Federal Farm Board in providing for preshearing advances and also other advances to wool growers at the time their wool is shipped.

Among the functions to be performed by this new organization are the following: to sell wool and mohair for its members, and to assist regional and local association in securing members and in standardizing their business operations. The central corporation will conduct research work and also educational work.

There will be a marketing contract running from the individual wool producer to his regional association, and another contract running from the regional association to the National corporation. Producers will deliver their wool to their regional associations which will market it through the central cooperative. The Corporation and its member associations will be financed by a selling charge on wool handled.

CANADIAN GROWERS PLAN TO SELL WOOL UNDER CONTRACT

Wool marketing contracts are proving popular in Canada. Growers who have sold their wool through the Canadian Cooperative Wool Growers, Ltd., Toronto, have always done so on a voluntary basis, but at the last annual meeting of the organization the members declared themselves in favor of marketing under contract. Accordingly plans were made to change to the contract system provided the growers signed up at least 3,000,000 pounds of wool, and this seemed quite possible as the association has generally handled quantities considerably in excess of that figure.

The change is planned to go into effect with the 1930 clip and rapid progress in signing contracts is now reported, with 2,500,000 pounds already under contract. Officials of the association anticipate no difficulty in securing the remainder of the required 3,000,000 pounds, which will obligate the association to accept wool only on contract in 1930 and ensuing years. This plan is expected to result in a regular volume of business each year and steadier marketing. The association reports that it has received a considerably higher percentage of the total 1929 clip than of the 1928 clip when the market was higher and steadier. Receipts in 1928 totaled 3,413,212 pounds.

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TEXAS GROWERS MAY TRANSFER COTTON TO SEASONAL POOL

In order that as many as possible of its members may take advantage of the Federal Farm Board advance, the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association, Dallas, has arranged for members to transfer cotton from the price-fixation pool to the seasonal pool, if they wish to do so. This privilege applies to all cotton shipped up to and including December 1, 1929. All notices of transfer must be in the office of the association by December 15, as no transfers will be made after that date.

This change was authorized by the board of directors because of the fact that the advances could be made only on cotton in the seasonal pool, and the majority of the cotton shipped this year went into the price-fixation pool. The association has brought all classed cotton in the seasonal pool up to the authorized advance of 16.25 cents for middling 7/8 staple, less freight and estimated expense.

Growers are warned that if they transfer their unfixed cotton to the seasonal pool they must transfer all of it and must leave it there. They will not be permitted either to transfer a part or to change it back to the price-fixation pool.

Deliveries are far in excess of those of last year. Receipts on November 30 were expected to reach 113,000 bales, compared with 75,000 bales on that date last year and a total of 115,361 for the entire year. The program of the association is now attracting some of the large growers of the state, and new contracts are being received daily.



### ECONOMY OF FEEDS MADE SUBJECT OF STUDY

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass., is undertaking a new line of work for the benefit of its members. This work is a study of the economic value of dairy and stock feeds. The Exchange has secured a qualified man to study the cost of production from various combinations of ingredients under actual farm conditions. This man will do experimental work to determine the relationship between the cost of ingredients under fluctuating market conditions, and their producing value, also between various ingredients and their proportion in the ration as related to their cost. As the Exchange is interested in offering to its members dairy and stock feeds which will produce economically and reduce costs, this line of investigation promises to furnish new and helpful information.

While the plan for undertaking these investigations has been under consideration for some time, those in authority considered it advisable to postpone the work until the revenues of the Exchange were large enough to carry the project through successfully. The farms of the thousands of dairymen served by the Exchange in a number of states will be utilized as a field for the study.

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### FIVE ONE-DAY SCHOOLS HELD IN ARKANSAS

Five one-day schools of cooperative marketing were held in five Arkansas towns during the week of November 3 to 9. These were for the specific purpose of furnishing information regarding the latest developments in cooperative marketing to officers and members of Arkansas co-operatives and to interested farmers.

The meetings were arranged by the University of Arkansas Agricultural Extension Service and held under the auspices of the Arkansas Council of Cooperatives. All meetings were well attended, and the audiences were especially interested in the new agricultural marketing act, the activities of the Federal Farm Board, and the plan under which the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, with the aid of the Farm Board, is able to advance to cotton growers almost as much money as they can secure by selling their cotton at present market prices. The speakers included a representative of the Division of Cooperative Marketing of the Federal Farm Board, a representative of the University of Arkansas, also representatives of the State extension Service and of the Arkansas Council of Cooperatives.

The third annual school of Cooperative Marketing will be held in Little Rock in February.

### ACHIEVEMENTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN GROWERS

An address, entitled "Cooperative Achievements of Canadian Grain Growers," delivered before the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Kyota, Japan, in November, 1929, by Harald S. Patton, professor of economics, Michigan State College, has been published in pamphlet form by the Canadian Wheat Pool, Winnipeg, Man.

The story goes back to December, 1901, when some exasperated grain growers held a meeting at Indian Head and organized the Territorial Grain Growers' Association to defend their rights. From this beginning the evolution of the movement is traced to its present dimensions, with a description of the structure, plan of operation, and selling policy of the Canadian Wheat Pool. The future of the Canadian Pool is also considered, and the concluding section deals with international pool organization.

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### REVISED BULLETIN ON LEGAL PHASES OF COOPERATIVES

Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1106, "Legal Phases of Cooperative Associations," by L. S. Hulbert, has been completely revised, brought up to date, and reissued under the same title and number. The first edition was published in October, 1922; the revision covers the legal developments and experiences of seven more years of cooperative effort. The larger part of the bulletin is new and has not previously been published.

Among the subjects discussed are the following: Incorporated associations or corporations; board of directors, officers and employees; meetings of associations; bankruptcies - receiverships; marketing contracts; deductions; control of crop by landlord; crop mortgages, liquidated damages; specific performance; injunctions; interference with marketing contracts; transfers in attempts to avoid contracts; conclusive presumption; monopoly - restraint of trade; promissory notes, agency; taxes; patronage dividends; certificates of indebtedness; associations operating in various states; associations and third persons; unincorporated associations. Numerous court decisions are cited in the discussion of these topics. The appendix contains the full text of the Bingham Cooperative Marketing Act, which was enacted in Kentucky in 1922, and has since been enacted in practically the same form by many other states.

Copies of the bulletin may be procured from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, or from the Division of Cooperative Marketing, Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

### PEANUT GROWERS ORGANIZE NEW SUBSIDIARY

In order to enable the association to handle peanuts from non-members as well as members, the Peanut Growers' Association, Norfolk, Va., has organized a subsidiary called the New Peanut Growers' Corporation. This corporation has authorized capital of \$50,000, of which \$25,000 is issued at this time. The old association acquired all of the capital stock in exchange for most of its physical assets, and will operate the new subsidiary in the interests of both members and non-members.

In response to the requests of members the association will abandon the plan of pooling peanuts annually and substitute a new plan under which the growers will consign their peanuts to the corporation to be stored until such time as the grower orders them sold. An advance will be made to the grower at the time of delivery and the balance will be paid to each grower as soon as he instructs the corporation to sell his stored peanuts. At the end of the year any earnings from storage and commission charges will be refunded to growers according to their patronage, the refund to be made in shares of capital stock.

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### ILLINOIS FARMERS FORM MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Illinois farmers from 35 counties have combined to organize the Illinois Produce Marketing Association which is authorized to "buy, sell, handle, ship, process, or in any way make farm produce more salable so farmers can receive the maximum net return for their products." The association is authorized to handle produce for nonmembers as well as for members, but must not handle more for the former class than it handles for the members. Headquarters are to be in Bloomington.

The association is to be under Illinois Agricultural Association supervision and is organized with both common and preferred stock. There are to be 30,000 shares of Class A preferred stock of \$25 par value, 150,000 shares of Class B preferred stock of no par value, and 75,000 shares of common stock of no par value. Class A preferred stock will be entitled to 7 per cent cumulative dividends. Common stock is to be issued only to county or district associations of dairy and poultry producers. Neither Class B preferred stock nor common stock will be entitled to dividends. Net earnings will be available for distribution among producers marketing through the association in proportion to the amount of their patronage.

Plans have been approved for federating the local groups into district and state units. These local cooperatives now handle approximately 4,000,000 pounds of butterfat annually, besides quantities of eggs and poultry.



REPORTED BY THE ASSOCIATIONS

The president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, Inc., Winnipeg, is urging a coordinating of the educational work of the larger cooperatives under the leadership of a Dominion-wide organization which "would be the spearhead of the cooperative movement in Canada."

The Skookum Packers' Association, Wenatchee, Wash., has distributed Skookum apples in 219 cities and towns of the United States this fall, compared with 193 last year. More small towns are taking car lots. One with a population of 637, and another with a population of 988, have each bought a car of fancy apples. Another town with 2,158 inhabitants has bought five cars of Skookums.

The North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers' Association, Grand Forks, N. Dak., is advancing \$1 a bushel on No. 1 northern wheat at North Dakota points, and \$.87 a bushel on No. 1 durum, with suitable differentials on other grades. The association is urging the farmers to bring in their wheat and have it stored, as the organization has ample storage space in Duluth and Minneapolis, and also has the money to make the advances offered.

By action taken at the annual meeting of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Lansing, on November 1, the board of directors was authorized to proceed at once with plans for owning and operating stations for receiving milk and for controlling its transportation. Nearly 400 local associations were represented at the annual meeting by delegates. Milk to the value of \$20,000,000 was sold through the association last year.

Consumers' Cooperative Services, Inc., New York City, operates four cooperative cafeterias, four food shops, a bakery which serves the other departments, and a library. The income of the organization for six months ending September 30, 1929, was \$289,897. Expenses of these departments, including depreciation, amounted to \$253,415, leaving earnings from departments of \$36,482, or 12.6 per cent of income. Expenses of the central organization totaled \$20,627, leaving net earnings of \$15,855, or 5.5 per cent of income. Refunds to members for the six months amounted to \$3,470.

Two farmers' associations in Ohio handling grain and merchandise were consolidated in November and will in the future be managed as one enterprise. The associations are the Loudonsville Farmers' Equity Company, Loudonsville, organized in 1915, and the Lakeville Equity Exchange Company, Lakeville, organized in 1916. The Loudonsville Company reports average annual sales for the last five years of nearly \$300,000, and the Lakeville Company has a net worth of about \$10,000. The management feels that some saving can be made in overhead expense by the elimination of duplicate activities.

SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND ARTICLES

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